new Regulation you will be exempt from it in British India and Cochin. It is going to be a blessing and not a molestation as the Member seems to fear.

**36. Abrogation of the rule regarding the passing of Motor vehicles along ghat roads at nights.**

*Mr. J. S. B. Wallace* (Member, Kannan Devan Planters' Association) represented that the planting community experienced considerable hardship from the enforcement of the rule regarding the passing of motor vehicles along ghat roads at nights. Since sending up his memorandum of subjects he was informed that the rule had been cancelled. He however learned from Mr. Cantlay, Member, Central Travancore Planters' Association, that the rule was still being enforced and urged that the cancellation be brought into force without delay.

*Dewan's reply.*—The rule has been abrogated. A notification regarding the abrogation of the rule was, I believe, published some time ago. It generally takes some time to convey the information to the District authorities.

**37. The creation of the post of a Division Assistant at Tiruvalla and the appointment to the post of one selected from a community not now eligible to serve in the higher ranks of the Revenue Department.**

*Mr. K. I. Kochipp n Mappilla* (Member, Municipal Council, Tiruvalla) represented that in point of population, education, material wealth and general health, Tiruvalla stood foremost in the State and that the appointment of a Division Assistant and First Class Magistrate at Tiruvalla had been pressed on the attention of Government for some time past, especially as the Division First Class Magistrates' Court in Quilon was not at all convenient to the people in the northern taluks beyond Mavelikara. The Member understood that an additional Court was to be opened some where else in the Division. In his opinion, Tiruvalla would be the most convenient station in the Division. It was on account of the importance of the taluk that the Tahsildar had been for some time invested with First Class powers. As regards the filling up of the appointment, the Member submitted that the existing barriers against the office being held by certain classes of His Highness' subjects should be removed and that the 26 lakhs of the population to whom the right of entering the higher ranks of certain services was now denied, might be conciliated by selecting one from among them.

*Dewan's reply.*—The first point raised is the creation of the post of a Division Assistant in the Quilon Division. This is engaging the attention of Government. The place where the office of that Division Assistant should be located will also be looked into. In regard to the Member's request that the officer to be appointed for the new post should come from a community not at present eligible to serve in the higher ranks of the Revenue department, I do not think that a separate declaration of policy is necessary, as Government have already said that it is their policy to give representation in Government service to all sections of the people.

**38. Necessity for establishing a Munsiff's Court at Pattanamtitta, and bringing under its jurisdiction the pakuthies of Pattanamtitta, Ranni, Elanthur, Kumbazha, Cherukole, Omallur, Vallicode, Pandalam North and Mallapuzhaseri.**

*Mr. Narayanan Govindan* (Member, Pattanamtitta Taluk) after expressing the love and esteem which the inhabitants of the taluk entertained towards His Highness and His Highness' Government for having favoured them with a Taluk Cutcherry at Pattanamtitta and thus remedied the many troubles and inconveniences felt by the inhabitants of the locality in the matter of revenue affairs, etc., represented that the decision of the authorities that in the absence of a treasury anywhere in the vicinity they were unable to recommend a Munsiff's Court for the place, had caused much disappointment to the local public. But now that a treasury had been attached to the Taluk Cutcherry recently opened, the original objection against the establishment of a Munsiff's Court did not hold good. Further, in view of the fact that the places under reference were fast rising in importance and the distance from them to the Munsiff's court at Adur and Chengannur exceeded 40 miles and the way lay through bad roads intersected by rivers and canals highly inconvenient and even dangerous

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during the monsoon, the necessity for a Munsiff's Court at Pattanamtitta which was centrally situated as regards the nine pakuthies above mentioned, was felt keenly. He also pointed out that other localities like Chengannur, Tiruvalla, Changanacherry, Haripad, Mavelikara, Krishnapuram and Karunagapalli, where there were greater facilities of communication both by land and water had Munsiff's Courts at a distance of five miles. In case Government were of opinion that it was not desirable to establish a full-time Munsiff's Court at the place, the Member prayed that Government might at least be pleased to invest the local Tahsildar with the power of taking up civil cases also.

*Dewan's reply.*—The Member's request will be referred to the High Court for remarks.

**39. The desirabilities of locating the Alleppey Additional Munsiff's Court at Ambalapuzha.**

*Mr. P. K. Narayana Aiyar* (Member, Ambalapuzha Taluk) represented that there were now thirteen pakuthies over which the Alleppey (Principal and Additional) Munsiff's Courts exercised jurisdiction, that it would be more convenient, if the two courts were situated at convenient distances in two different places, that Alleppey as a commercial centre and a rising town of importance should have one court exercising jurisdiction over the pakuthies of Pulinkunnu, Alleppey, Kynakari, Ariad North, Ariad South, and Mararikulam, while the other court might conveniently be located at Ambalapuzha with jurisdiction over the other seven pakuthies of Talavadi, Kozhimukku, Takazhi, Porakad, Ambalapuzha, Nedumudi and Champakulam, and that the suggested distribution would give ample work to each court and make the court more easily accessible to the litigants, without in any way causing any substantial loss to Government. The Member also gave statistics to show that under the arrangement proposed by him the Ambalapuzha Court would have a file of roughly 800 civil suits and 450 small causes and the Alleppey Court 1,100 original suits and 1,300 small causes. According to the Member, the advantages of the suggested separation were among others, (1) a more efficient and speedy administration of justice resulting from each court confining its attention to a smaller area, (2) the convenience to the litigant public who would not have to go more than 9 or 10 miles at the most, while some had to go more than 15 miles under the existing arrangement and (3) a large number of the inhabitants of the taluk could have all their business with Government transacted at Ambalapuzha where the Taluk Cutcherry was now situated. The Member also brought to notice that throughout Central Travancore there was a separate Munsiff's Court within a distance of every eight or ten miles and that the people of Ambalapuzha had many a time prayed for the redress of that grievance.

*Dewan's reply.*—The matter was referred to the High Court and they say that the transfer is undesirable. In a matter like this Government are generally guided by the views of the High Court.

**40. The desirability of transferring the appellate jurisdiction of the Vaikam Munsiff's Court from Parur to Kottayam or Alleppey.**

Before *Mr. Ouseph Chacko*, Member, Vaikom Taluk, began his representation, the Dewan said.—Your request has been already granted.

*Member.*—The cases now pending before the Parur Court have not been transferred.

*Dewan.*—That is a minor matter. If you apply to the High Court, they will order a transfer of the cases.

*Member.*—The execution and trial cases are still before the Parur Court. If they are not sent from there, our troubles will not end for the next ten years.

*Dewan's reply.*—The representation will be referred to the High Court.

**41. Establishment of a Munsiff's Court at Todupuzha.**

*Mr. K. P. Aiyappan Pillai* (Member, Todupuzha Taluk) represented that, in view of the large area of the Taluk, its slender means of communication and the

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